

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y

NOVEMBER 6,

1777.

L O O N D O O N, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, brought by the Royal Charlotte, Hill, which left that place the 20th of June.

I am truly unhappy to inform you, that a squadron of American ships have visited the Banks, and taken upwards of 40 British vessels. On the 21st instant a man of war of 50 guns, seemingly a Frenchman, came up with his Majesty's ship the Pegase, and a frigate of considerable force, to the north of Sable Island. A desperate engagement ensued; the Pegase lay open to the full broadside of the enemy, and her shot being very heavy, obliged her to strike. The frigate being considerably ahead, got clear away, and escaped. Various reports are brought every day, but all confirm the Admiral Montague's iron is in the utmost danger, and no ways able to protect the fleet on the banks.

The arrival of the East-Indiamen this juncture was very fortunate for the navy, as they are much in want of men to man the several ships now fitting out.

The Brussels Gazette of Monday last gives an extraordinary account of a young man, about thirteen or fourteen now in the hospital de la Charité at Paris, who was seized in a very surprising manner. Going to see the execution of Jea's Kios, he was taken ill on seeing him mount the scaffold; and when the moment approached for breaking the criminal on the wheel, in his first stroke being given, the poor lad lost his senses, and thinks ever since that his own limbs are broken, and appears to be in great agony. The surgeons, however, ascertain that he has not any fracture, but his body is full of black and yellow blisters like those proceeding from bruises. It is thought he will not recover.

C H A R L E S T O W N (S. C.) Sept. 11.

Letters from France mention, that the friends of America in England were so sanguine, that they have adopted policies in London, receiving 20 guineas to burn 100, if at the end of three years the king had no provinces in North-America.

We are informed that captains Weeks, Johnson, and Nichols (three American cruisers) had taken twenty-eight prizes in the European seas, seventeen of which were sent to different ports, and eleven destroyed, or given to the prisoners.

B A L T M O R E December 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this town, dated east of Skippack-Road, two miles from Philadelphia, October 24, 1777.

"Good news of late has come upon us so rapidly, that we scarcely know what use to make of it; or how to believe it. Every intelligence from the northward of our success till the last completed the glory of arms in that quarter, by the surrender of general Burgoyne, and all the forces under his command."

"Before this can come to hand, you will have heard of general Howe's withdrawing all his troops from Germantown to Philadelphia and its suburbs. Wednesday last (I am just now informed by a gentleman who came express to his excellency) an attempt was made to burn Red-Bank Fort. The fort is commanded by a. Green, of New-England, as I am informed, the particulars he could not tell. He said, however, that count Donop, the Hessian general, had commanded, in wounded, and that he had killed and wounded his commander. He also mentioned the loss of two hundred men, but of this he was not certain."

"A detachment from our army was to have a body of the enemy on Schuylkill, Gray's Ferry, and getting intelligence of our design (as it supposed) decamped over night. To facilitate success, part of our troops marched over night to the enemy's lines to Germantown and Ambler, but came back without doing anything. One of their pickets, which was near, is about two miles from Philadelphia mill-house, on the road to the Rising Sun."

"All the morning a very sharp and heavy cannonade was kept up on the gallies and fort, and continued with the utmost violence till between 11 and 12 o'clock, when we could discover, by the help of a pocket telescope, from Mr. Chew's house in Germantown, a very black smoke near one of them gallies. His was supposed to be a fire-raft which had exploded from the glass at my eye, when another fire-raft, as it appeared, was kindled and came in contact with one of the enemy's ships, that lay about a mile below the fort. We continued to observe a cloud of smoke round the vessel for near three-quarters of an hour, which now and then, a sudden blast, when the whole atmosphere received a most violent concussion, and a perpendicular pillar of black smoke rose suddenly from the vessel to a prodigious height. So, day after day reported as dead bodies, that two ships were burnt (the Apollo and Augusta) one of 30, the other of 36 guns. The second is not confirmed yet, and it is a little disputed to believe that the one we saw blown up is the East-Indiaman which was cut down and turned into a floating battery. But you have the story and name."

"Howe's motions seem perplexed; his designs rather doubtful. It is the conjecture, however, of camp politicians, that he means to depart very soon from Philadelphia. The brave gallantry of Mod-Island fort - the gallant behaviour of our gallies - and the defeat of the Hessians at Red-Bank - these limit the difficulty of holding the city. And probably, if he does not make haste back to New-York, he may find genl. Gates there strong enough to prevent his departure."

ships burnt were the Augusta and Apollo, as mentioned above, and that lord Cornwallis, crossing to the Jerseys, was only to cover the retreat of the few Hessians that escaped from the gallant New-England men, who garrisoned and so bravely defended Red-Bank fort. On that day ultimo, our army were on their old ground, which they have occupied for sometime past, (detaching parties of light troops to keep the enemy's camp in continual alarm.)

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction of corps to a gentleman of this town, dated Oct. 26, 1777.

"The quakers made friend Howe a present of 6000, on his entrance into Philadelphia; and yesterday, by his positive command, they were to pay 10,000. I fear their friends will think this troublesome, though I believe we shall relieve them in a few days. I am now preparing to march."

The following is the most accurate return we have yet received of the prisoners who surrendered, by capitulation, to genl. Gates, on the 16th ult.

One lieutenant-general, 2 major-generals, 3 brigadier-generals, 6 lieut.-colonels, 12 majors, 76 adj'tains, 133 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 8 chaplains, 6 adj'tants, 7 quarter-masters, 14 surgeons, 13 mates, 5 judges, advocates, 156 sergeants, 189 drums and fifes, 499 rank and file. Total, 553. The artillery officers not included, they being added, will make above 6000.

A N N A P O L I S, November 6.

The General Assembly of this State met here on Friday last, and chose the hon. Nicholas Thomas, Esq; speaker, and Gabriel Duvall, Clerk.

Extract of a letter from WILLIAM SMITH, Esq; one of the delegates in CONGRESS from this State, to his Excellency the GOVERNOR, dated York-Town, October 31, 1777.

I HAVE the pleasure to inclose your excellency a copy of the convention, signed the 16th instant, by lieutenant-general Burgoyne. The intelligence which it conveys, says the war is ended in that part of the world. I most sincerely congratulate your excellency on this important and interesting event.

ARTICLES of CONVENTION between lieutenant-general BURGOYNE and major-general GATES.

I. The troops under lieutenant-general Burgoyne are to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the entrenchments, to the verge of the river, where the old fort stood, when the army and artillery are to be left. The arms to be paid by word of command of their own officers.

II. A free passage to be granted to the army under lieutenant-general Burgoyne to Great-Britain, upon condition of not serving again in North-America, during the present contest; and the port of Boston is also signed for the entry of transports, to receive the troops whenever general Howe shall so order.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under general Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void, as far as such exchange shall be made.

IV. The army under lieutenant-general Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay, by the easiest, and most expeditious, and convenient route, and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston, that the march of the troops may not be delayed when transports arrive to receive them.

V. The troops to be supplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with provisions, by general Gates; at the same rate of rations as the troops of his own army, and if possible the officers horses and cattle are to be supplied with forage at the usual rate.

VI. All officers to retain their carriages, bay horses, and other cattle, and no baggage to be molested or searched; lieutenant-general Burgoyne giving his honour there are no public stores secreted therein. Major-general Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the due performance of this article, should any difficulties be wanting for the transportation of officers baggage, they are, if possible, to be supplied by the country at the usual rates.

VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in the Massachusetts Bay, the effects are not, as far as circumstances will admit, to be separated from their men. The Americans are to be quartered according to ranks, and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll calling, and other purposes of regularity.

VIII. All corps whatever of general Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, hussar-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest extent of the above article, and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

IX. All Canadians, and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, hussar-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return thence; they are to be conducted immediately, by the shortest rout, to the first British post on Lake George, and to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as the other troops, and are to be bound by the same condition of not serving during the present contest in North-America.

X. Passports to be immediately granted to all sorts of

parties to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great-Britain, by the way of New-York; and major-general Gates engages the public faith, that these dispatches shall not be opened. To hele officers to set out immediately after receiving their dispatches, and to travel by the shortest route, and in the most expeditious manner.

XI. During the stay of the troops in Massachusetts, the officers are to be admitted to their parole, and are to be allowed to wear their side arms.

XII. Should the army under lieutenant-general Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their cloathing, and other baggage, to Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the most convenient manner, and the necessary transports granted for that purpose.

XIII. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the troops under lieutenant-general Burgoyne are to march out of their entrenchments, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Camp at Saratoga, October 26, 1777.

(A C O D E)

Extract of a letter from major Samuel Ward to general Washington, dated Red Bank, Oct. 23, 1777.

"By the desire of col. Green, I congratulate your excellency on the success of his troops yesterday."

On the 21st inst. 4 battalions of Germans, amounting to 1200, commanded by the baron Donop, col. commanding landed at Cooper's ferry, and marched the same evening to Haddonfield. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning they marched for this place; when the guard at Timber-creek bridge were informed of their approach, they took up the bridge, and the enemy fired off to the left, and crossed at a bridge four miles above.

Their advanced party were discovered within a quarter of a mile of the fort at 12 o'clock; at half after 4 p.m. they sent a flag to summon the fort, who was told that it should never be surrendered. At three quarters after 4 they began a brisk cannonade, and soon after advanced in two columns to the attack. They passed the abatties, gained the ditch, and a few got over the pickets, but the fire was so heavy that they were soon drove back, with the loss of 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, and near 70 killed;

and the baron Donop, his brigade major, 3 captain, lieutenant, and upwards of 70 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and taken prisoners. They then retreated precipitately towards Haddonfield. We hear they had several wagons taken. Our loss is, in

col. Green's regiment, a serjeant, and 3 privates wounded, 1 captain (who was reconnoitring) taken prisoner; col. Anzel has 1 captain killed, 3 serjeants and 3 rank and file, and 1 ensign; 1 serjeant, and 3 rank and file wounded.

Two of capt. Dupleffe's company were slightly wounded; the engagement lasted 40 minutes; there have already been brought into the fort near 300 muskets, and a considerable number of swords, cartridge-boxes, &c."

Extract from col. J. Mifflin's letter, Oct. 24, 1777.

"Yesterday an attack was made upon Fort Mifflin by 6 ships, which were warped through the cheveaux de frise, at Billingsport; in the night; they began the cannonade at day-break, which continued very hot till 10 o'clock, when the gallies forced them to give way; in retreating, a 64 gun ship (said to be the Augusta) ran aground, and also a frigate (the Liverpool), and were set on fire by their own people. Two men were wounded in the fort."

Extract of a letter from York-Town, October 31, 1777.

"By an order at Bethlehem, on his way from general Burgoyne to general Howe, to procure transports to carry general Burgoyne and his army to Great-Britain, agreeable to the convention entered into at Saratoga on the 16th of October, we are informed of the loss sustained by the British army in the north, this campaign, as follows:

British, by capitulation, the 16th of October.	2,442
Foreigners	2,198
Sept. to Canada	1,100
Genl. Burgoyne and his staff, among which are six members of parliament	12
Sick	598
Wounded	528
Prisoners of war before the convention	400
Deserters	300
Lost at Bennington	1,220
Killed between Sept. 17, and Oct. 18	600
Taken prisoners by North end of Lake George	400
Killed in genl. Herkamer's battle	300
	10,098

"At Saratoga, 57 brass pieces of cannon, royals and mortars, with implements and stores complete, 5000 stands of arms, 400 sets of harness, a number of ammunition wagons and harness; at Bennington, field-pieces; at Fort Schuyler, field-pieces and 4 royals.

Gen. Clinton has burnt the beautiful village of Kingston, and every other valuable building within his reach; it is said his army is retreating down the North River. Two brigades from genl. Gates's army were under marching orders, the 19th of October, to proceed towards Kinderhook, on their way to Pitts-Kill, etc.